

# Milk Sanitation Honor Roll for 1956-58

Eighty-five communities have been added to the Public Health Service milk sanitation "honor roll," and 51 communities on the previous list have been dropped. This revision covers the period from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1958, and includes a total of 283 cities and 87 counties.

Communities on the honor roll have complied substantially with the various items of sanitation contained in the milk ordinance suggested by the U. S. Public Health Service. The State milk sanitation authorities concerned report this compliance to the Public Health Service. The rating of 90 percent or more, which is necessary for inclusion on the list, is computed from the weighted average of the percentages of compliance. Separate lists are compiled for communities in which all market milk sold is pasteurized, and for those in which both raw milk and pasteurized milk are sold.

The suggested milk ordinance, on which the milk sanitation ratings are based, is in effect through voluntary adoption in 480 counties and 1,400 municipalities. The ordinance also serves as the basis for the regulations of 34 States and 2 Territories. In 14 States and 2 Territories it is in effect statewide.

The ratings do not represent a complete measure of safety, but they do indicate how closely a community's milk supply conforms to the standards for grade A milk as stated in the suggested ordinance. High-grade pasteurized milk is safer than high-grade raw milk because of the added protection of pasteurization. The second list, therefore, shows the percentage of pasteurized milk sold in a community which also permits the sale of raw milk.

Although semiannual publication of the list is intended to encourage communities operating under the

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*This compilation is from the Division of Sanitary Engineering Services, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service. The previous listing was published in Public Health Reports, March 1958, pp. 279-282. The rating method was described in Public Health Reports 53: 1386 (1938). Reprint No. 1970.*

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suggested ordinance to attain and maintain a high level of enforcement of its provisions, no comparison is intended with communities operating under other milk ordinances. Some communities might be deserving of inclusion, but they cannot be listed because no arrangements have been made for determination of their ratings by the State milk sanitation authority concerned. In other cases, the ratings which were submitted have lapsed because they are more than 2 years old. Still other communities, some of which may have high-grade milk supplies, have indicated no desire for rating or inclusion on this list.

The rules for inclusion of a community on the honor roll are:

1. All ratings must be determined by the State milk sanitation authority in accordance with the Public Health Service rating method, which is based upon the grade A pasteurized milk and the grade A raw milk requirements of the Public Health Service milk ordinance. (A departure from the method described consists of computing the pasteurized milk rating by weighting the pasteurization plant rating twice that of the raw milk intended for pasteurization.)

2. No community will be included

on the list unless both its pasteurized milk and its retail raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more. Communities in which only raw milk is sold will be included if the retail raw milk rating is 90 percent or more.

3. The rating used will be the latest submitted to the Public Health Service, but no rating will be used which is more than 2 years old. (In order to promote continuous rigid enforcement rather than occasional "cleanup campaigns," it is suggested that, when the rating of a community on the list falls below 90 percent, no resurvey be made for at least 6 months. This will result in the removal of the community from the subsequent semiannual list.)

4. No community will be included on the list unless its milk supply is under an established program of official routine inspection and laboratory control provided by itself, the county, a milk control district, or the State. (In the absence of such an official program, there can be no assurance that only milk from sources rating 90 percent or more will be used continuously.)

5. The Public Health Service will make occasional check surveys of cities for which ratings of 90 percent or more have been reported by the State. (If the check rating is less than 90 percent, but not less than 85, the city will be removed from the 90-percent list after 6 months unless a resurvey submitted by the State during this probationary period shows a rating of 90 percent or more. If the check rating is less than 85 percent, the city will be removed from the list immediately. If the check rating is 90 percent or more, the city will be retained on the list for 2 years from the date of the check survey unless a subsequent rating during this period warrants its removal.)

**Communities awarded milk sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more, July 1956-June 1958**

**100 PERCENT OF MARKET MILK PASTEURIZED**

<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>
<i>Arizona</i>		<i>Illinois—Continued</i>		<i>Kentucky</i>	
Graham County	10-16-1956	Highland Park		Barbourville	11-28-1956
Phoenix	2--1957	Kenilworth		Bardstown and Nelson	
<i>Colorado</i>		Lake Bluff		County	5-21-1957
Boulder County	12-14-1956	Lake Forest		Bell County	4-19-1957
Colorado Springs	12-13-1957	Northbrook		Benton and Marshall	
Denver	8-27-1957	Wilmette		County	2- 6-1958
Las Animas-Huerfano		Winnetka		Bowling Green and War-	
Counties	4-22-1958	Oak Park	3- 6-1957	ren County	7-22-1957
Pueblo County	2-13-1958	Peoria	4-17-1958	Brandenburg	4-11-1957
Weld County	10-24-1957	<i>Indiana</i>		Butler and Falmouth	4- 2-1958
<i>District of Columbia</i>		Anderson	5-22-1957	Cadiz	10- 5-1956
Washington	3- 6-1958	Berne, Bluffton, Warren		Campbellsville	4- 5-1957
<i>Georgia</i>		area	1-17-1957	Covington	6-13-1957
Albany	11-22-1957	Bloomington	1-10-1958	Cynthiana and Harrison	
Athens-Clarke County	4- 2-1957	Bremen	1-29-1958	County	4- 8-1958
Atlanta	8-23-1957	Calumet region	4-24-1957	Danville and Boyle	
Augusta	2-14-1958	East Chicago		County	4- --1958
Bainbridge	3-25-1958	Gary		Elizabethtown	1- 8-1958
Baxley	8-14-1956	Hammond		Frankfort	10-18-1957
Cairo	5- 7-1958	Columbia City	6-26-1957	Georgetown	10-16-1956
Calhoun-Gordon		Cooperative Grade A		Greenville	1-21-1958
County	9- 7-1956	area	2-13-1958	Harrodsburg	2-20-1957
Cartersville	1-30-1957	Holland		Hodgenville	2-14-1957
Columbus	1-18-1957	Huntingburg		Hopkinsville and Chris-	
Dalton-Whitfield		Jasper		tian County	9-26-1957
County	5-21-1957	Tell City		Lawrenceburg and An-	
Griffin	11-14-1957	Elkhart, Goshen, Nap-		derson County	6- 5-1958
La Grange	12-20-1956	panee area	12- 5-1957	Leitchfield and Grayson	
Moultrie	5-22-1957	Evansville	12-20-1956	County	10-10-1957
Quitman	5- 8-1957	Frankfort	6-10-1957	Liberty	10-11-1956
Savannah-Chatham		Indiana Falls City area	10-16-1957	Louisville and Jefferson	
County	9-25-1956	Jeffersonville		County	3- --1958
Statesboro-Bulloch		New Albany		Mayfield and Graves	
County	3-27-1957	Salem		County	8- 2-1957
Valdosta	3-12-1958	Scottsburg		Maysville	7-23-1957
Waycross	3-14-1958	Kokomo	2-19-1957	Monticello	7-20-1956
<i>Illinois</i>		Lafayette and W. La-		Morganfield and Union	
Chicago	6-13-1957	fayette	5- 5-1958	County	1-21-1958
East Side Health Dis-		Lake County	3-25-1957	Morgantown	1-10-1958
trict	6- 5-1958	Logansport	3-27-1958	Murray and Calloway	
Brooklyn		Marion County	4- 2-1958	County	2- 5-1958
Cahokia		Michigan City	4-23-1958	Newport and Campbell	
East St. Louis		Muncie	11-30-1956	County	10-18-1957
Fairmont City		New Castle	4-24-1958	Owensboro	5- 9-1958
National City		North Manchester	7- 3-1957	Owenton	3-31-1958
Washington City		Peru	4-10-1957	Paducah	7-31-1957
Evanston	3-13-1957	Richmond	4-24-1957	Paris and Bourbon	
North Shore municipal-		Rochester	12-19-1956	County	1- --1958
ities	3-20-1957	Rochester	12-19-1956	Pendleton County	4- 2-1958
Glencoe		South Bend	12-11-1957	Shelby County	1-17-1958
		Union City	7- 3-1957	Smithland and Living-	
		Vincennes	10- 3-1957	ston County	2- 7-1958
		Warsaw	11-16-1956	Trigg County	10- 5-1956
		Winchester	5- 7-1957		



**Communities awarded milk sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more, July 1956-June 1958—Con.**

**100 PERCENT OF MARKET MILK PASTEURIZED—Continued**

<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>
<i>Utah</i>		<i>Virginia—Continued</i>		<i>Wisconsin—Continued</i>	
Logan.....	5-22-1958	Staunton.....	4- 4-1958	Elkhorn.....	10-24-1956
Ogden.....	10-30-1957	Suffolk.....	6- 6-1957	Fontana.....	10-24-1956
Salt Lake City.....	5- 6-1958	Waynesboro.....	12- 5-1957	Fort Atkinson.....	10-24-1956
Utah County.....	11-29-1957			Green Bay.....	10-11-1957
<i>Virginia</i>		<i>Washington</i>		<i>Kenosha</i> .....	
Abingdon.....	11- 7-1957	Spokane.....	10-24-1956	La Crosse.....	7- 5-1957
Alexandria.....	6-28-1957	Whitman County.....	11- 8-1956	Lake Geneva.....	1-29-1957
Blacksburg.....	8-16-1956			Madison.....	10-24-1956
Bristol.....	11- 7-1957	<i>Wisconsin</i>		Manitowoc.....	11-29-1957
Christiansburg.....	8-16-1956	Appleton.....	1-10-1957	Oshkosh.....	4-12-1957
Franklin.....	6- 7-1957	Ashland.....	10-10-1957	Racine.....	7-11-1956
Marion.....	11-29-1956	Beaver Dam.....	2- 6-1957	Ripon.....	7-12-1956
Portsmouth.....	3- 7-1957	Beloit.....	1-23-1958	Sheboygan.....	2- 6-1957
Pulaski.....	8-17-1956	Burlington.....	10-24-1956	Walworth.....	7-26-1957
Radford.....	8-15-1956	Delavan.....	10-24-1956	Waupun.....	10-24-1956
Richmond.....	4-18-1958	Eau Claire.....	2- 7-1957	Williams Bay.....	2- 6-1957

**BOTH RAW AND PASTEURIZED MARKET MILK**

<i>Community and percent of milk pasteurized</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community and percent of milk pasteurized</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>	<i>Community and percent of milk pasteurized</i>	<i>Date of rating</i>
<i>Georgia</i>		<i>North Carolina</i>		<i>Texas—Continued</i>	
Cedartown, 96.9.....	8-31-1957	Buncombe County, 98.7..	4- 1-1958	Fort Worth, 99.98.....	6-14-1957
Fitzgerald, 97.9.....	4-11-1957	Cleveland County, 89.9..	9-10-1956	Longview, 99.....	2-20-1957
Marietta, 97.8.....	10-26-1956	Gaston County, 97.9....	7-19-1957	Marshall, 98.....	1- 4-1957
Rome, 99.1.....	10-16-1957	Wake County, 99.9.....	1-27-1958	Palestine, 99.2.....	10- 2-1957
Washington, 99.8.....	3- 1-1957			Paris, 99.....	12- 5-1957
Winder, 99.....	3- 7-1957	<i>Oklahoma</i>		<i>Virginia</i>	
		McAlester, 84.....	7-18-1956	Charlottesville, 99.6....	9-27-1957
<i>Idaho</i>		Oklahoma City, 98.....	11- 9-1956		
Ada County, 96.....	1-11-1957	<i>Tennessee</i>		<i>Washington</i>	
<i>Kentucky</i>		Harriman, 95.....	4- 2-1958	Seattle-King County,	
Lexington and Fayette County, 99.....	9-13-1956	Kingston, 96.5.....	4- 2-1958	99.7.....	4- 9-1957
Madisonville, 99.....	1-25-1957			<i>West Virginia</i>	
Princeton, 96.5.....	2-21-1957	<i>Texas</i>		Kanawha County, 99	11-20-1956
Somerset, 95.....	1-10-1957	Abilene, 90.....	10-10-1957	Monongalia County,	
<i>Missouri</i>		Amarillo, 99.7.....	8-13-1957	97.8.....	8- 9-1957
Joplin, 91.4.....	2- 5-1958	Austin, 99.4.....	1-28-1957		
		Brownsville, 98.3.....	2-12-1958		

NOTE: In these communities the pasteurized market milk shows a 90-percent or more compliance with the grade A pasteurized milk requirements, and the raw market milk shows a 90-percent or more

compliance with the grade A raw milk requirements, of the milk ordinance suggested by the United States Public Health Service.

Notice particularly the percentage pasteurized in the various communi-

ties listed. This percentage is an important factor to consider in estimating the safety of a city's milk supply. All milk should be pasteurized, either commercially or at home, before it is consumed.

# publications

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**Trachoma Manual and Atlas.** *PHS Publication No. 541; 1958; by Philip Thygeson; 42 pages; illustrated; 55 cents.*

The stages of trachoma, its clinical and laboratory diagnosis, and the criteria for differentiating trachoma from other follicular disease and either acute or chronic bacterial conjunctivitis are explained comprehensively in this medical handbook. Also discussed are the treatment procedures recommended for trachoma control campaigns. A series of photographs, 51 in black and white and 12 in color, show the gross appearance of trachoma and similar diseases in their various developmental stages.

Designed primarily for use by physicians and nurses in the Indian health program of the Public Health Service, the manual has potential value in trachomatous areas of other nations.

**Dermatophytes—New methods in classification.** *PHS Publication (un-numbered); 1957; 15 pages.*

It is recommended that physiological tests be used in conjunction with morphological studies for the accurate identification and classification of dermatophyte species.

A series of tests based on the nutritional requirements of certain dermatophyte species for vitamins and amino acids is described. These tests are particularly useful for identifying nonsporulating species such as *Trichophyton verrucosum*, *T. schoenleinii*, and *T. concentricum*. They are also useful for identifying morphologically similar species such as *T. mentagrophytes* and *T. tonsurans* or morphologically atypical strains of any of the *Trichophyton* species.

Another physiological test described is based on the manner by which detached filaments of hair are attacked by dermatophyte species. This is particularly useful in

the separation of *T. mentagrophytes* and *T. rubrum* which attack hairs in vitro in different ways.

Free copies may be obtained from the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Atlanta 23, Ga.

**The Research Attack Against Cerebral Palsy.** *PHS Publication No. 552; 1958; 20 pages; 20 cents.*

The nature of cerebral palsy and the collaborative field investigation on this disorder being conducted through the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness are described in simple terms.

The booklet reviews some of the research findings of the recent past which may play an important role in the development of better methods of diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cerebral palsy. It also contains an outline of the institute's grant programs as well as a concise view of the organization and growth of the institute as a component in the research mission of the National Institutes of Health.

**The Dental Service Corporation—A new approach to dental care.** *PHS Publication No. 570; 1958; 70 pages.*

Major points to consider in the formation, establishment, and operation of a nonprofit dental service corporation are reviewed.

One section of the pamphlet reports the historical development of the Washington State Dental Service Corporation, describes the corporate structure, and reviews its administration of a dental service program for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union—Union Pacific Maritime Association Welfare Fund.

Another section covers general questions that planners of a dental service corporation must answer. Included are legal problems, tax re-

quirements, contract negotiations, administrative principles, premium determinations, and statistical system planning.

**Summary of Health and Vital Statistics.** *PHS Publication No. 600; 1958; 27 pages; 25 cents.*

Frequently requested recent and background statistical data pertaining to the United States are depicted in 24 tables and 12 charts with explanatory paragraphs. They cover the total population and the population by age as well as school enrollments, marriages and divorces, live births and fetal deaths, and illegitimate live births.

Infant and maternal mortality, total deaths and deaths by age, leading causes of death and leading causes of death by age groups, deaths from cancer and other malignant neoplasms, and deaths from accidents (including cause of injury) are tabulated by year, number, and rate.

The booklet also presents statistics on reported cases of and registered deaths caused by communicable diseases, cases of general illness from selected causes, and average remaining lifetime at specified ages for the entire population as well as by color and sex. A study of the beds available in civilian hospitals and skilled nursing homes is included.

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This section carries announcements of new publications prepared by the Public Health Service and of selected publications prepared by other Federal agencies.

Unless otherwise indicated, publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication. Public Health Service publications which do not carry price quotations, as well as single sample copies of those for which prices are shown, can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Information, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

The Public Health Service does not supply publications other than its own.

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